CO FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WI MINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANJABY 20, 1864

THE Ruleigh Star da d denies that any idea of se-

cession from the Conf. deracy lurks under the proposition for a convention in this State, of which movement that paper is the prime organ. We gladly give the Standard all the credit which is

due to its disclaimer, and only regret that we connot attach any greater importance to it. Whatever the Standard may say or think now-and we do not wish to go behind the record to assuil motives-we cannot bide from ourselves the tendency of the movements on fcot, nor, after the experience of the last year, teel any -assurance as to the luture course of that paper. -

When the Standard bints that we would stir up of sanction mon violer ce, it does it justice to its own com mon sense, and to its knowledge of our charse for long years. It must be aware that we would be almong the first to raise our voice against any such thing.

But we must repeat empha itselly that this agiration for a convention, under existing circumstances, will be and con be productive of nothing but evil. The ideot bolding a convention, in the midst of arms, to fi .c out the way of peace, with the enemy's sword p in id at your breast, seems to us pr posterous. Peac sough in this way means something different from " Couled rate" peace, and surely while hosts are in the field, and

Le fight is being tought, North Carolina can seek no separation, even in peace, from those whose fate is joined to her own by links yet wer with a utual blood.

kaless n and 1.o. Crads. taking humb ig or new fargled notion.

parties to advance money to carry out his project of to know that now, henceforth, until the grave closes running a stip with heated air. After in umerable over him, the name he has earned will ching to him like have been received. There will be a review of the Yankee a flat fai are, as accentific men had from the first said it on his children after him, to whom an enemy need but would be. By any of wind up, th. complicated bor- point a finger of scorn to mark them as the litter of the e ir iron-mongery was taken out of the ve sel, a steam " beast." Better for him be had never been born. angue put in, aid she got a ong. The hot-air idea was an old Scotch of ar, long etsas d.

came we do not now second or, brough out the idea of the Yackees : tu retaid stips. Laterson sez dupon this idea, ap- "Some cays since Gen. Va ce with a rart of Henry's proprieting it as his own, got the U. S. Government to build, mader his directions, an iren and battery which artifle y and all his men but about 100 disted into Se was called the " Monitor," and this " Monitor " have vierville, and captured a Yankee train of 17 wagons ing by accident done good service at H mpton R ads such the teamsters and wagon masters. Six bundred In a wing the worden flee there trem be terrible "Met | Yunkee cavalry wire incomped aix mics below towe. rimae," all Yankerdom went man over Errics on an ested of what Gen. Vance had done. In the meantime his monitors, and every many pard and iron yard was then. V. sushed off a wards Costy with his prize, practically are incapable of being wo ked und r fire which are to ally neseaworthy; which, as shown at was impracticable for artillery. At the end of about Charleston, can off of nothing against forts. And still an hour, and while G p. Vance's were entirely off their they go. It is really strange now a visionary and no- guard, the Yankees swept down upon them, taking successful projector has Entesson could so far carry them completely by surprise. A running fight e sued, away with him a people so eminently keen, shrewd and stand wherever a few of them could get together. Gen. as among the most extensive humbugs of the century.

faulty model, so much the better for us. them will soon have passed, and that, at least for nea. | tarry 10.2, ou pushed on taplety the facts as gathered from the going vessels, the iron-clad ships will, ere the century a formation received here by Col. Palmer, of this un closes, take their place with the relics of the past, and lortunate affair.

FATAL ACC DENT - We learn that about five o'clock on Weenesday afternoon, the 27 n instant, waile the mail train on the Wilmington & Manchester Radread going vest was running between Maysvule and Sum ter, S. C., Mr. Willie an Nichols, residing at Uartersville, S C, in attempting to pass from one car to acorber, somehow fell between and was instantly killed the wheels cutting off this legs. He was otherwise fearfully mangled. Mr. Nichols was a native of Nor h Carolica, and might have been some thirty to thirty ave years of age. He leaves a wife and family. He was a sober, s-eady, industrious man.

"THE DAILY CONFEDERATE."-We have received the first and second numbers of the above paper pub_ lished at Raleigh, N. C., by Mesars, A. M. Gorman & do y to mention some of the important services they, Co. It is neatly printed—is of the same size of the State Journal, of which it is the successor, and gives you and the public. evidence of industry and ability.

to Northern M. 11. We are without my Northern mail 'his morning .-

This, we learn, is in consequence of the mail train and the engine having been present into service by General son, which resulted in the capture of a large portion of Pickett, and carried off the W & W. R. R. to some place and for some purpose to us and to our rend rs at present unknown, but which will hereafter more fully is person was found papers containing the names of sppear, when we may have occasion to refer to it. The telegraphic columns to d y are as full and as con- proved that his robberies and murders had the sanction

fased as usu 1. Our readers mus to deavour to pick s meaning out of them for themselves We do't tv. Teno., arrested and imprisoned several of my men. know is city whe e the blam property a taches, but On the Sh inst I started from the Sm ky Mountains ludeed the telegrams as they reach us, have lately been

FIRE - An alarm o five last night, about helf past II o'cl ck, preceeded from the house on Fourth street, a xi docr above Princess, occupied by R. J. Howard.

Providentially the fire was discovered early, and, by damage was done. The blize filmed up quite high, and threatened, at one time, to involve not only the house where it started, but all the adjoining tenemen's, subjugate. The greatest icas was no doubt suffered by Mr. How

ni ure. It is difficult to explain the origin of the fire. It lorks as if it might have been set on fire, and then again it don't. No motive but the most wanton misch et coud possibly be assigned for an act of incendiari m for we do not believe that Mr. Howard has an enemy

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER - We do not know whether the weather can be called bean itula but it is certainly certainly delighted. The sky is over and cloudless but not o' that d zzingly tright, steel blue, that is too apt to weary by its glare. There is a soft, deficalb. ze, a gen le retreshing bre ze, a temperature of 70 in the shade, a freshness in all things. It is just such day as would make a drive to the Sound pleasant, plunge delightful, a nice meal with trammings some

thing to which justice could be done. But drives and sounds and sea beaches are out of the now.

quation, and it mars the pleasure of the opening season to know that what God gives for good, man will pervert to evil, and that the season that awakens nature to beauty will only arouse man to carnage.

THEATER.-The l'heatre was crowded last night, on the occasion of Mr. JENKINS' benefit. The performances passed off remarkably well. Miss Wata as Lucretia Borgis, in the play of that name, was londly, and, judging from the closing scene, deservedly applianded .-We only witnessed the last scene. We learn that the character throughout was most effectively rendered -No doubt other parts were well played also, but that of Lucretia is the only one we have heard spoken of.

B F. BUILER, formerly a lawver of Lowell, Massachuse'ts, and now a Major G-neral in the volunteer army of the United States, once er joyed a fair charac ter among men. He was looked upon as a keen and rising lawyer, and deservedly so, for BUTLER is a man of more than average ab fity. He stood bigh with his party, and " Ben Butler" was the rep esentative men of the young Dem c acy of Mussachusetts; for the time when, in point of years, he could have occupied that position, is not long past. BUTLER, although so frequently referred to as "Old BUTLAR," is but littlevery little over forty years of age. As for his personal appearance, that men could easily overlook, while it was supposed to be simply an eccentricity of nature, meaning no harm. It BUTLER had turned out difterently, the obliquity of his vision, the scowling protuperance of his eye-brows, and the squelchy relation g nerally existing between his neck and she alders would have soon been forgotten; -ney, people might even have come to en ertain a sort of respect for these peculiarities. But Burlen has taken his own course, and in pur-THE gullibility of manbind in general is not a little sung that course bas earned for himself a notor ety remarkable, but the querest thing about it is that this under which he writhes. He knows that not only peculiar feature exhibits itself most forcibly among throughout the bload limits of the Confederacy, but those races of people who pride thems lyes especially also in far off foreign lands, his name is never mentian upon the r "'ett eness" The people of the Nor here et without the addition of "the Beast," He may off ct States a e a shrewd people-a keen peopl -there i- to sheer at the relusal of the Contederate government no derying that, and yet there is no people in existing to hold intercourse with him, or to conduct exchanges more I kely to take up with and run mad upon any through him, but it galls him to the quick. From the nature of things it must do so. It is a terrible thing The career of one Cop ain Enic son is certainly a for a more, by his own vile and brutal acts to cut himproof not triy of the guilbulity of the people there, but self off from his species; a man, too, capable of other of their disposition to take up any notion as ditush it things - a man of strong intellect, who if he cannot feel ferward without careful ex minution. Here son was the promptings of Lumanity, has at least sense enough known as he caloric engine man. He had persuaded to perceive the terrible abasement of his situation, and triels and vast expenditures the thing turned out to be the shirt of Nessus, and that his sins will be visited up-

The Asty lie News of the 21st inst., has the following Some years ago, a captain in the B itish navy, whose particulars relative to the capture of Gen. Vance by

Buttalion aid a lew min fram i bomis' L gion, started towards Sevierville Tenn. At Gat instury he left his to whom information was of course promptly commucicourier ordering the men at Gathiusburg to meet him Frederick-burg. there. This they failed to do, stating that the route our men scattering in every direction, and making a with his Inspector-General, Capt Lucius H. Smith, and about 30 others. Maj Charlie Roberts was in the af these affairs, which threatened at one time to be o many others. The Yarkees recaptured their wagons. formidable, and which the overny vannted as invited and also one ambulance and about fity horses from ble. If they choose to run on mult plying copies of a Gen. Vance's command. "Col Henry, with his cavalry and artillery, worked

his way through the mo-ntains, and passed over the But while these remarks will apply especially to the battle ground the next day, and most of the informa-Yankee Monitors, they will apply generally to all lion in regard to the capture of Gen. Vance be obtainfron clads. We cannot but think that the furer for ed from people living on the spot. The Yankers did not tarry lo. g., but pushed off rapidly as possible.

be as obsolete as the mailed knights of the middle | When will our people learn the importance of herding both ends of the injunction, 'WATCH and

From the Asheville News

THOMAS' LEG ON. SMORY MODATAIN, Dec. 25th, 1863 EDITOR ASHLVILLE NAWS- Dear Sir: Upon the surrender of East tennesser, my command, known as homas' Legion, became divided. The larger portion tached and assumed to duty with regiments of cavalry The I dian companies were ordered by M jer General Buckner to fall back on the Smoky Mountains, to aid in projecting Western North Carolina And while tre other two portions of the Legion have acquired de with a few whites, have rendered, probably unknown to

When they tell back on the Smoky Mountains last fall, they held two regiments of the enemy in chick, and prevented them from passing into Jackson county, and thence to Asheville, as they probably would have done A portion of them were sent to Cherokee county, to eld to putting down the rubbers nuder Goldman Bryhis men, and afterwards be was chased by Lt. Campbell Taylor and a few Indians to his mountain fastnesses, and upon re using to surrender was shot down. On his men and a commission from Gen. Burnside, which

of the Lacola Government. A short time since the Home Guard of Sevier counwith less than two bundr d men, including Capt. Boon and his squad; travel d about forty miles, reached Sevierville at break of day, cap ured sixty Home Guards, six Yankies, their guns, ammunition, &c., broke open he Jail, teleased my men, and returned to the Mountales The Provost Marshar was also taken prisoner and with the rest parolled. At Hatlinsburg the c mmand became divided. The part that remained bad a skirmsh with one hundred and ten Yankees, and a large number of Home Guards. Two of the Indians were prompt exercions, was subdued before any very serious elightly wounded. The loss of the enemy not known I he enemy have at least been taught that while we hold the Smoky Mountains Western North Carolina and per cent., was presented, and the rules suspended for its

ARD in the hasty removal, and consequent injury to fur a Vane, by G u Bragg, when the command is brought beretofore entertained to reconsider the bill fixing the time acy, it is qui e probable that more important pervices

may be rendered. Better have a home in the mountains, where owill and resignous hoerty can sull exist, toan submit to Lin ola's ctreings, though we he turnished with the fi so pose of Egypt. WM. H. THEMAS, Col. Com. Lo.

THE CURRENCY IN 1778 AND 1864 - To the third year of the R volutionary War, 1778, G neral Wash

agion, Writing ab ut the currency, said: " A rat in the stape of a borse is to: to be bough t this time for less thin £200, por a saddle under 30 r 40; boots, 20; and suces and other stricles in tike proportion How is it possible, therefore, for officers o stand this with ut an increase of pay? And how s it possible to advance their pay, when floor is selling t diff tent places, trem five to fi een pounds per han tred, buy from 10 to 30 pounds per ton, and buef and ther essentia's in proportion?"

Counting a pound at \$5, we must perceive how early prices then correspond with those prevailing FROM CHARLESTO!

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28th, 1864.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

исимомь, Jan. 28, 1864. Nothing important transacted in the Senate. A bill was reported in the House this morning by Hilton, from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the act to put an end to substitution. It provides that farmers and planters engaged have substitutes, be eximpt on the following conditions: First, he shall devote himself and labor to superintending exclusively the production of provisions. Second, he shall pry to the Government an additional tenth of his pork or becon, beginning with the product of last year .-Third, if required, I e shall sell all surplus provisions now on hand, or hereafter made, to soldiers' families, at not more than Government prices. Fourth, he shall have a substitute, not liable to con-cription, now in the army, or who has been legally discharged or died in the service farins or plantations where there is any other male adult not liable to conscription. The bill was taken up and dis- also landed a force of a few hundred, one day last week on sed till the secret session.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND Jan 28th, 1864. The New York Herald of the 2 th, says that on the 3d. Longstreet sent a letter to Foster, remonstrating against of Ex-Gov. Henderson. the circulation of Lincoln's amnesty proclamations amongst his soldiers, and suggesting the propriety of communicating any views the Federal government may have upon the In a second they were caught in the middle of the bay by and ject through him rather than by handbills. Foater, in a storm; the boats swamped, and they were obliged to reuly, screpts the aug estion, and embraces the opportunity to send twenty colies, relying upon the generosity of Their dead bodies were being washed up by the waves. Locatreet to give them publicity among his officers and They were frozen to d ath.

The Steamer Canada, from Queenstown on the 10th, has arrived at Haliftx The Princess of Wales has been deliv-

The Sleswick Holstein question had a very threatening estimated at sixty thousand.

Affairs in Poland are uncharged. The English Parliment will assemble on the 4th of February The Liverpool cotton market is firmer, and all qualties have advanced slightly. Gold in New York is unchanged.

FROM NORIBERN VIRGINIA.

CRANGE C. H., Jan. 28th, 1864. welve Yankees near James City, Madison County, on Tues warm, the temperature being at sixty-five in the shad The roads are in fire c adition.

FROM LONGS REET'S COMMAND. TUSSELLVILLE, Jap. 27th, 1864. The enemy evacuated Tez well yesterday morning, retreating to Cur bed ad Gap. Major Day occupied the pl ce the same day, capturing some stores and property.

Our troops are being rapidly clothed. Gov Vance, of North Cavolina, bas kindly offered Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to suprly his command. It s o be boned that a liberal contribution of socks and gloves will be sent forward by private individuals, as much suffering can be prevented thereby.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 79th, 1864. It is reported that the enemy's cavalry are moving. One chatonla. report is that Kilpatrick bas gove to the Peninsula in The eremy is advancing from the coast below, ten thoufor hwith we to work building " cheese b xes" which suppling at Scults' Mill ab at an Lour, having sent a transports, and another is that they are going towards send strong.

THE 1 XCHANGE OF PRISONERS-CONGRESS. BICHMOND, VA. Jan. 29th, 1864. The removal in the hirch in the exchange of prisoners is now a subject of much thought on the part of the Govern. ment and congressmen. The Senate has passed a resolution looking to the exchange of such free negroes of the ingenious as those of the Northern States; but so it. Vance rallied a little squad, and after an in ffectual re- North as are civizens of the Northern States. The House is, and future eges will lock to him and his iron-clade seasons overwielding numbers, was captured. Judiclary Committee have considered this matter, and have indicated that a report favorable to such an arrange-Of course we sught to stjorce over the failure of tair, as was also Dr. W. H. Murdoch, escaped, with Covernment adopting the principle laid down by the law of patiens, and exchange all prisoners who are actually free and residents of the Northern States, and recognized by the laws of these States as citizens, man for man.

The most of the time of both Houses of Copgress is ocen-The tax and currency bills have passed the House, and the military bill passed the Senate some days ago; but sheir provisions are not made public, and it is not known what progress is now being made.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS-THE CONSCRIPTION

RICEMOND, Jan. 29th, 1864. from the military bill passed by that body on the 16th inst. | character of permanent bonds, or been so converted. provides that from its passage all white residents of the be in service during the war; and all be ween forty-five and fity-five shall enroll the mselves within such time as the Pr-sident shall prescribe, and all failing to entoll to be conscribed into the army in the field. Ail details for provost and Outstanding 1st. Jan. '64-3:55 notes, was ordered towards Abingdon, and the remainder, fire I hospital goards, service in the quartermaster, commissary. companies, three mounted and two Indian companies | n we conscript bureaus, agents, clerks, etc., shall be taken were as gred to other duties. The mounted compate f m those between forty five and fity five, now in the mies, under Capits Neff, Wallsce and Garley, were de larmy, and below the egy of forty five of those unfit for field service. All the exemption laws are repealed except for mail c ntractors, and the following substituted: All unfit for service, members and officers of Congress, State | his office, therefore, from making a greater reduction on Legislatures, and such other officers as the President, and Governors of htates shall dec are necessary to administer serv dly much reputation in the field, the Indiana have the G vernment; Ministers authorized to preach on the done good service, but little at own. It b comes my | 10th of Apri, 1862; one editor to each newspaper published on the 10th of April, 1862, and has been regularly published and has been editor ever since, and the printers; one apothecary to each store engaged at that time and regularly since; physicians over thirtyfive years in regular practice for seven years; teachers continuously engaged for two years; one overseer on each farm of twenty field hands, the sole proprietor being a minor, insane, femme sole, or person in service; Provided, that such overseer has been so employed since the 10th april, 186', and if there is no white male adult on the farm not liable to service; one person, under each gover ment contract, with certain restrictions. Any quarter master or commissary not in the field, provost marshal or to service between eighteen and forty-five, to be cashiered. The wise and principal features of the bill, as passed by the Senate, are still in secret session in the House. What changes have been made in it is not known.

In the house this morning a resolution was the practice of holding secret sessions is one by which the respo-sibility of the government to the people is in a measare destroyed, and is an encroschment on principle, to be to erated only in extreme and public necessity, and he eatter all messures to it crease the strength and efficienog of the army, and having no reference to plans of campaigns, or military operations in the field, be discussed matured and passed in open session. It was voted down

and the Bouse refused to call for the year and nays. A bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates in service for the whole war one hundred he adjacent portions of East Tennessee are hard to in mediate consideration; year fifty-six, nays fifteen. Some | tollows: discu-sion ensued and propositions to amend made, and the | act of October 13th, 1862, denomination of 1s. my command being assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. matter was referred to the military committee. The motion and 2s. 2,344,800 reasonable return. The regulation of the trade, both to secure a persistent of the Government. one ther in E at Tennessee, the heart of the Confeder- of meeting of the next Congress was called up and rejected -) eas 30, nays 43.

FROM OHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29th, 1864. Parrott. The firing s directed at the south end of the good rations, and are very well clothed.

borst in and over the fort. Two Parrott shots also struck about the neighborhood. A letter from beyond our

The fi ing on famter continued all day, and is still going on the evening. No casualties. No damage done the

No shelling to day since last report.

NEWS FROM TAXAS. Bouston, TEXAS, Jan. 11, vis Jackson, Miss., Jan. 29, 1964.

Fifteen millions of dollars of Confederate money, that had run the blockade from some eastern port to Havana. Five shells were fired at the city last night; five shots and had safely reached Monterey, Mexico, en route to the were also fired at Samier, all of which struck. The en my Trans-Mississippi Department, have been attached by the

are still at work on their batteries at Cummings' Point, English house of Milno & Co., of Matamoras, for an aland engaged in hauling ammunition. No change in the leged failure on the part of Maj. Hart, a quartermaster and fresh westerly. The Hetel itself, rept by Johnathan Keichagent of the confederate States Government, in meeting. his contracts with that house for cotton. The same house also attached a large amount of cotton in transitu in Mexiso, belong is to the Government on the s me account.

General A. J. Hamilton, abolitionist, has been appointed Military Governor of Texas, and had a public reception in Matamoras by Gov Zarona and Cortinas. In a speech at the barquet, he announced that in case the French advanclast year in the production of grain and provisions, by ed on Matamoras the Yankees would help the Mexicans was heavy. Mr. Aaron's loss is said to be fifty thousand their own manual labor or superintending others, and who whip them out. Hamilton has as yet issued no proclams- dol'ars, he had seventy-five barrels corn burnt. J. Ketch tion that we have heard of.

A force of the Yankees, five hundred strong, have advanced from Brownsville on King's Road. They met with and ball in same building; I do not know how much. J.

Col. Benavides and Col. Joo. S. Ford, the old ranger, are raising a force in the West to suppress the Mexican ban- dred dollars, besides all the occupants' loss in furniture dits now depredating on our soil.

The Yaukee force at Salina and DeKew's Point, is about twelve thousand u a. They are occupying Indianola with cidental. a small garrison, and have visited Lavacca. They did no Fifth, the benefits of this ac' not to apply to persons on sumage there, save sacking a few houses. The railroad from Lavacca to Victoria is thoroughly destroyed. They in the upper part of Malagorda Peninsula, for the purpose of cutting off fifteen of our pickets, who were below them. The pickets escaped in some ofster boats. They were a squad of volunteer exempts from this city, under command

A company of men, under Captain Bugeley, attempted last week to cross from the main land to the peninsula. swim. About fourteen of the men perished in the attempt. No engagement, scarcely even a skirmish, has yet oc

curred on our coast since the fall of Esperat za. Since the 1st instant we have experienced the coldest weather known for many years. The thermometer on the 1st went to 10 degrees Farenheit. It is believed that aspect. The G-ra an troops on the borders of Holstein are nearly all the stubble in the sugar cane has been frozen

Our people have learned to look reverses squarely in the face. They evince only a determination to fight it out, no matter against what odds or under what difficulties. Texas will not succumb even if any other State should, which we regard as impossible.

The Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln excites hardly a thought. It is not regarded as being of enough importance to be worth laughing at even. the health and spirits of our Capt. Strother, of the fourth Virginia Cavalry, captured troops is good. The organization of the army is thorough. The limited means at the command of the Department school. For a few nights his school was largely at day evening, together with their arms, equipments and the regiments are from eight hundred to eleven hundred procuring their own supplies, were employed in par- tive feature in the shape of a tab caux at the co-clu herses. Two prisoners, captured near Bristow S ation, strong. In a word Texas is all right. The enemy has in chasing several steamers. These, under competent offi sion of his school. All "niggerdom" was on hand to army near Culvener C. H. to-morrow. The weather is ve y and intended to be defended. They will not atttempt to do so with less than two to one of our forces.

The arrival of Judge Upshar, from Richmond, is announced in the papers. He brought over a large amount | talists to provide and engage in the trade, other steam About four hundred prisoners of war have been exanged at Vermillionville, La. We still have several hun

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MCBILE, Jan. 29th, 1864. Aspecial dispatch to the Evening News, dated Jackson. Miss., Jan. 29th, says that fifteen transports, laden with roops, arfived at Vicksburg on the 27th.

The enemy is in force along hig Black-Sherman's corps. It is reported that three or four regiments passed up the Yazoo to Mechanicsburg and met the 2d Texas, and fell b.ck. a heavy demonstration being made at or near Pont-

The Confederate Finances.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury. overing statements from the Register of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, was laid before that nody on Menday. According to Mr. Tyler's statement, the onfederate debt is about as follows : unded debt,.... Bil certificates,.... nterest bearing Treasury notes, ation. etc., which will appear from the following details, expertations of our staple products-cotton and tobac- Knozville. A negro barber from Cinciansti is recruiting etc., farnished by Mr. Tyler:

Funded Debt-1st. January, '64. Under Act of February 28th, '61, 85,..... \$15,000.000 April 121h, '62, 3s,...... February 20th, '63, 8s,....

Note. - The call certificates issued under the act of Dedoesned proper, on account of their peculiar character, to the companies and merchants engaged in evading the lost \$20,000, and other sporting characters of less comber 24th, '61, and March 23d, '63 respectively, it is ex suds them from a statement showing the funded debt. blockade on private account, by which, on fair terms note, in like proportion. A well known Judge, where It is not possible, from the mater al available to this office, of freight, payable partly in cotton here and partly in name begins with a B, is also said to have hist some The senate to-day removed the injunction of secrecy to ascertain what amount of them, if any, has as umed the drafts on the cotton taken out by them, they undertook thousands. At Mat. Gooderson's in Chathau street

Call Certificates. Confederate States, between eighteen and forty-five, shall Califort, outstandin, 1st. Jan. '64, 6's,\$40 384.270 5's,.... 44.222 500 Interest Bearing Treasury Notes. 101 92- 400

Note .- With regard to the first item above, it is proper o s atc it does not, in fact, represent the amount actually outstanding. It is highly probable that nearly 'ne whole f it has been redeemed with money directly, or converted int bonds. The lack of the necessary material prevents this account than that stated. The effice is in possession of no data by which it might ascertain whether any, under be second head above, was redeemed previous to the lat is tant or not, and hence the total amount issued to that date is given. New Interest Bearing Treasury Notes

Act of May 16th, 1861, payable two years after date,... Act of August 19th, 1861, general curren-Act of March 23rd, 1863, all denomina-

and redeemed in pursuance of the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury. The division in this department having charge of the notes returned for cancellation had, it is unthat there are several millions more still in the hands of depositaries unreported. In the matter of notes of den mistatement, those issued, under acts of October 13th, 1862,

and March 23d, 1863, are meluded.

Treasury Notes under the Denomination of \$5. Under an act of April 17, 1862, 1s. and 2s., \$4 660,277 60 Note-As these were the only currency notes issued under this act, the returns covering those cancelled for redemption have been made with currency. Such is not the case with the small issues under the acts respectively of October 13th, 1×62, and March 23d, 1865, where notes of all denominations have been issued. They have all been classed under the general heads of October 13th and March | to equitable regulation, so as to secure to the Govern-23d; but, as far as can be ascertained, it may be safely con- ment a fair proportion of the profit resulting from all c.uded that the sum redeemed under both acts would not issues entire to January 1st, under these acts. They are as except to fortified cities, and through the special pro tween the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. No cards of invita reach \$500,000. It is deemed proper, therefore, to give the

50 cts.... 3,419,600

FROM MISSISSIPPI .- A letter from Enterprise, Miss., states that Gen. Polk lately addressed the troops and sense of justice and patriotic feelings of the merchants | Sir-I learn from the reports of the Chief Commission made an earnest appeal to all citizens to forget self. The enemy at 9 o'clock last night re-opened their fire on and repair to the field and assist in the defence of their control The negroes and whites about Natchez seem to have

During the night 183 shells were thrown, 82 of which a perfect horror for the Confederate cavalry lurking lines informs us that when our cavalry made a dash on them off.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEHRENS -Our readers will gratified to learn that a despatch received in Richmond We have accounts of another serious ladian raid in Cook states that the health of Vice-President Stephens is are from eight a. m. till eleven p. m., but that even in these county, on the 17th inst., by Franklin Galling the county, in which twelve or afteen people were killed. The improving. He was recently taken seriously ill at Another serious ladians were armed and commond by the Yankees.

In Brunswick county, on the 17th inst., by Franklin Galling the improving. He was recently taken seriously ill at Another serious ladian raid in Cook states that the health of Vice-President Stephens is are from eight a. m. till eleven p. m., but that even in these lower in these lower in these lower in the serious in the serious particular order is to be executed, they go en often lower. He was recently taken seriously ill at Another serious ladian raid in Cook states that the health of Vice-President Stephens is are from eight a. m. till eleven p. m., but that even in these lower in the lower in th

Fire in WataW. WARRAW, DEPLIN Co., N. C., January 26th, 1864.

Editors Wilmington Journal : On unda; evening, the 24th instant, about half past two o'clock, Mr. Aaron's stables took fire, the wind blowing and's house across the street, his kitchen, office, stables, meat house and corn house. About the sam time Colonel Hobson's s'ore across on the north side of the plank road took are, with a small lot of corn belonging to J. Ketcham, and perhaps some clothing belonging to Col. Zuchary, together with the warehouse adjoining The next was Co Hobson's dwelling on the same lot, occupied by Licut. E B. Mattocks. About the same time the smoke house and kitchen belonging to Mr. Wm. Ketcham, occupied by his tamily and Mr. C. Coles', took fire and burnt ap. The loss am's loss in same building was considerable in the way of furniture, tobacco and items he had in sionally work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, twi his shop for sale. The government had powder or thrice a week. It is not uncommon to work all right. 8 Southerland lost some farniture in his house. His loss s perhaps four or five thousand dollars : Col. Hobson's about the same. Wm Ketcham's loss is rix or seven hunand clothes, which I could not estimate, several losing nearly all the clothes they had. Wareaw looks desolate. It is not known how the fire originated, but supposed to be ac

Foreign Trade_Blockade.

The report of the Secretary of War proposes a distinct Bureau for the management of the fereign trade. The following extract throws considerable light on the

f supply we are not yet exempt from the dependence. to a greater or less extent, on foreign importations .-These can only be obtained by the command of sterling funds or exchanges on foreign countries, and be introduced by evasion of the existing blockade. Without credit in foreign countries so established as to enable he government to borrow without great sacrifice, if at all, and with the difference of exchange appreciating the space, they could be multiplied ad libitum. With daily to a ruinous rate, it became early apparent to me | may the distinguished English D.vine, Robert Mont that recourse must be had to our great staple products, gomery, exciains, "The bodies and souls of thousand which in the markets of the world were readily ex- and tens of thousands of our fellow creatures, in the changeable for coin. They tad only to be placed midst of our so-called colightened age and christianiz of abroad, and the same means which exported them empire, are enduring a slavery, suffering and incareerawould serve for the necessary importations. The busi- tion. exceeding anything which ancient heiots and ness of evading the blockade bad previously been in modern negroes ever endured." private bands alone, and while precarious, bad been, under skillful charge, a source of enormous profits. So

excessive had become the rates of freight and exchange. that on calculation it was found that the mere charge. independent of the cast of the cargo, for the freightage fasterm r of three hundred tous from the West India Islands to one of our ports, were to the Government upwards of two millions of collars in its currency.

ade with stemmers purchased and run by its officers .a d veterans are in command of every brigade. Many of abroad, which could be spared from the necessity of tended, and he determined to add an additional attract two months taken no point that was regarded as defensible cers, were at once engaged in exporting cotton and im- the old church to see the "taoular show," as they called porting supplies. The number which the means of the it. At length the magnificent spectacle was presented ers, in which the Department took an interest, to be | gle file" upon the platform, and came to a " front dred more to exchange, but the Yankees have nothing to ade, a controlling influence was secured over the im | tant lesson taught, who could have failed to be impre good, as under the temptations merely of private inter- young man's services, he took a " contraband " recruitests, articles of mere luxury or nozious use, as liquors, ing commission, and was deing service in that tupnerty from the superior profi s they afforded rather than goods at last accounts. of real utility to the people, were introduced by the steamers of private traders. The steamers owned by the Department, four in number, were for a long time run between Wilmington and the Is and with signal success, and almost the regularity of packets.

The profits by the outward and the savings by the inward tries to the Department were very great, as at each trip, according to the current rates, the value of the vessel was fully reimbursed. It is a moderate cal-Ransom's forces having been ordered up from Rogersville culation to estimate the gain thus effected for the De- on Saturday-but the enemy " smeit a rat," and common carried out by the steamers, owned or held in part by during the three days skirmishing was very small, but that the Department, by no means supplied the sterling the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small, but that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stringshing was very small that the enemy suffered days stri co. About the same time, too, the closing of the port | negro regiments there. of Charleston, by the successful operations of the enemy on Morris Island, caused apprenensions that the business of evading the blockade would soon become more 63.615.750 ton, which would afford means of commanding large dent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from that city supplies, while they could be introduced. The Depart- 32ys: 8.252 000 ment, therefore, in conjunction with the Hon. Secretary \$89,376,770 raturn trip, for the importation of its supplies.

The Department was aided in effecting this arrange-\$537 059 ment, not only by the patriotic feelings of the private owners, but also by facilities it was enabled to afford them in commanding cargoes of cotton without unnec-ssary delays, through the preference in transportation given by the railroads to cotton ordered by the Government. Hence, is view of the importance of continuing these arrangements with private merchants, it has become more than ever essential that the priority of transportation on the railroads should be main. I anta. The Appeal overhead the following female so iltained to the Government, for under present laws, by oquy a lew days ago that preference alone can these arrangements for the

exportation of cotton be continued. anticipated, the blockade of Wilmington, the sible woman, that. port of the Confederacy best adapted for evadling the blockace, has been of late more stringent. All the blockading snips of the enemy have been transferred from Charleston, and within the last two months a considerable number of steamers. per says : among them those belonging to the Department, have | We again urge upon our planting friends the policy \$720,89x,095 00 been captured, or destroyed, to prevent their falling and duty of preparing for a bountilut crop of vigoti Note-The above statement is not based upon what is into the bards of the enemy. While the risk is now bles for their negroes. There is not, by a large non unit actually outstanding, but only upon that which this office | certainly increased, still, with the additional steamers | meat enough in the Confederacy to allow full rational to may lawfully take cognizance of, viz: the notes cancelled which the contractors with the government or the temp the army and people, negroes included. The army tations of private gain has brought into the trade, it is must be fed, we all know, and the smoke houses believed the blockade may be evaded so far as to add planters must furnish the susistence. The meat rations nitre or enrolling efficer, who shall employ any one hable derstood, semething upwards of \$39,000 000 of all issues, greatly to our resources abroad from the exportation of the negro must be reduced to at least two p ni counted on the 1st of January. It is, don't less, the fact of our staple, and to bring in the supplies needed by per week. With a plenty of vegetables, this is selfthe government. Measures, meantime, are being taken cient, or will do very well. Without that addition. nations below \$5, those issued under act April 17th, 1862, to increase the facilities of entrance into the port, by the negros will suffer. Let every planter, then put in have been excluded from the above to form the basis o the use of moveable batteries of Whitworth's guns of at least a balf acre in collards to every ten hands. If he ong range, along the coast, and to endanger the safet of the blockading vessels.

So long as our scaples can be exported, and supplies introduced with reasonable exemption from capture, there cannot be a question of policy of pursuing the venture, and, when all the advantage to our credit ab oad, and to our means of reststance within the Confederacy, are estimated, it may be well questioned. Chronicle, the semi-official organ, has the following at whether the whole trade should not be subjected by law the head of its editorial colum : tection afforded by the armament of the Government, | tion will be issued. the profits derived by the Government would be only a secure a participation in the profits to the Government | seek and endeavor to get letters like that given below and to require the introduction mainly of articles of use | Such an autograph from Gen Johntson would be a valor necessity, instead of luxuries and nexious liquors it | uable addition to any dividend fund ": is believed, is demanded by the general sentiment of the country, and would be readily acquiesced in by the Esq., President Macon Manufacturing Company lient engaged in the trade.

There are reports of Commissioners who have examined the cotton factories and the coal mines of Eng. | me to witness such a course, that I cannot refrain from land, giving frightful accounts of the degradation and expressing to you my appreciation of the patriotism exwretchedness, physical as well as moral, of the beings bibited by yourself and the gendemen comprising the Merrill's place recently, the negroes and white troops engaged in working them-men, women and children company you control, I can assure you, too of the high in Natch z became so alarmed, that they rushed on alike. From a "Report of the Commissioners on the sense of your liberality entertained by this army. board a transport at the wharf, and came very near | Employment of Children-Satements of Employers, sinking the boat before guards could be get to keep &c," we have the following in reference to sewing girls, from which an idea can be had of the condition of the honest and laboring poor in that country :

Miss H. Baker stated as follows: In those houses to which the hours of work are regulated, the common hours

while in establishments which are not so well regulated they usually go on till one or two o'clock in the morning, and often all night. In one emablishment, where witness (now an employer) formerly worked, during three months successively she had never more than four hours rest, reg ularly going to bed betwen twelve and one, and g thing up at four in the morning. On one occasion of general moorning, witness worked without going to bed from four clock on Thursday morning till half past ten on bon lay morning., During this time with as did not sleep at all ; this she is certain. In order to keep awake she stood nearsitting down for half an hour to rest.

ly the whole of Friday, Saturday and Saturday night, only Madam Victoire, Baker street, an employer, says : In the sesson, the work is, in most of the principal nouses, car ried on from between 8 and 9 a. m. till 11 and 12 at right for two and three months together -often later. Mrs. Thomas, an employer : If necessity required it, the

worked on Sundays. Miss -- manager: Every season, in at least half the houses of business, it happens that the young persons occasionally work twent, hours out of the twenty-four, twice Different employers testified as follows :

For a menth or more, consecutively, has worked (is as prentice) from 6 a. m., till 2 and 3 in the morning tonally all night. "Year after year she has worked 17 at 18 hours, for three or four months consecutively; worker one season os sixteen Saturday nights till 6 c: "Has seen young persons faint immediately a ter the work was over, the stimulus or excitement was had sustained them havi g ceased." "Has known sovers young persons so much exeausted, that they were obliged down either in the work room or their bed room for an hour, before they could undress they also rise in the morning tired and exhausted. They o ten sit at work when they are so iil as to be scarcely able o stick to their needle. Has known instances where, from liness, the parties were positted for exertion, in which It will have been noted that in nearly all the branches they have been compelled by the principal to continue their work. If a constant accession of fresh hands from the country were not provided, the business could not be carried on, so many being re-dered incapable by it. Disc. g nization of the eyes, and consequently total loss of vision. takes place in many of these young girls, as the result . their excessive labor.

These are a few only of the depositions made about the condition of the dtess-makers' apprentices. But for

Cha leston Mercury.

TABLEAUX IN NASHVILLE .- A correspond at of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of a recent exhibition in Nashville :

About as ludicrous an affair as has come under my observation on this trip, occurred at Nashville a few night s sgo. A young man from Onto Under these circumstances, the Impartment did not came down to that city to work under the heartale to inaugurate the policy of evading the block- anspices of the Christian Commission. Among other enterprises be started was a contraband Department could command were far too few to meet It was the tableaux of the parable of the Ten Vir its r quirements, and contracts were made with capi- | gins. Ten of the sleekest "Dinaba" the house had in it dressed in the most fantastic attire, murched in "an pad for in cotton, either to be delivered here or to be Each held a tallow candle, five of which were our allow xported in them. In this way, while more vessels were and five blown out. As they stood there grinning and aduced to venture in the business of evacing the block- grinned at, while the lecturer radiated upon the impoportations made in them for private account. This ed! The school "broke up" in a few days, and to constituted an important consideration for the public | Christian Commission being unable to approca e the

LONGSTREET ADVANCING - The Bristol Cazette of the 21st states that on Frid y last the enemy designed an at tack on General Longstreet in his quarters at Nerristian but he ever having a watchful eye, discovered their de sign and marched out to meet them. He shirmis' ed with them several hours Friday and then fell back several so les. On Saturday he again skirmshed with them and drov them back a short distance. It was thought my all that a partment as upwards of twenty millions of dollars in ced retreating. Longstreet pursued them and skinm shed currency. Still the quantity of cotton which could be with them until they retreated to Strawberry Plains, where they are now in their fertifications. It is said that our less

Less the amount of Threasury notes on hand for cancel- commanding funds abroad could be afforded by larger said to be now only six hundred of the enemy garraganing

EFFECT OF THE PRIZE FIGHT IN NEW YORK .- Few of the great battles have caused greater excitement in 3.612,300 difficult and precarious. This made it more important New York than the prize fight in England between 95 785.000 to place abroad, as rapidly as possible, a stock of cot- the two bruisers, Heenan and King. The correspon-

"The great majority of the bets had been made on of the Navy, who fully appreciated this mode of sup- the side of the Beneels Boy, in the full confidence that plying the demands of his Department for sterling pro- he would be the best man. The disappointment seems posed and succeeding in effecting arrangements with to be universal almost. John Morrissey is said to have on every voyage to take out, some a third, and some a famous resort for pugilists-an immense crowd of one-half of their cargoes of cotton for the Government, roughs assembled to hear the news read. At Got and likewise placed at the command of the Government | many of them refused to believe it at all. They said is a fair proportion of their capacities for freight on the | was a hoax, concocted for the purpose of scaring the timid into a premature settlement of their bets. & but when later dispatches by the Asia came aloud with the several "rounds," a more chop failen set of mortals you cannot conceive. The meeting adjusted some cursing their bad fortune, others bamening Heenan's lack of endurance, and all bewaring the victory gained over the American 'Boy' by a John

WOOD SCARCE.-Wood must be very scarce in At-

"Well, I expect to get married one of these days, and indeed, mean to; but never while it will take all a man These arrangements were made in good time, for, as has or even can make to buy me a load of wood." Sen-

> RAISE VEGETABLES .- We commend the advice of the Columbus (Ga.) Times to our own ocopie. That pa-

> will manure the grand highly, that half acre will h worth to him a thousand dollars or more. Now is the time to plant them. Don't mind cold weather, it won't swit them. In three months from to-day we will receive the thanks of every man wto adopt this advice.

RECEPTIONS" in WASHINGTON .- The Washington

We are authorized to appounce that Mrs. Linguis will receive her friends every Saturday during the win shipments. As the trade could not be carried on at all ter, beginning next Saturday, the 9 h of January, be-

A MODEL COMPANY .- How many corporations will

Dalton, January 18th, 1864 - John J. Gresham. that twice in the past thirty days, he has been furnished

In these times of speculation it is so gratifying to

Most respectfully, J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

MARRIED.